

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 25, 1914

NUMBER 17

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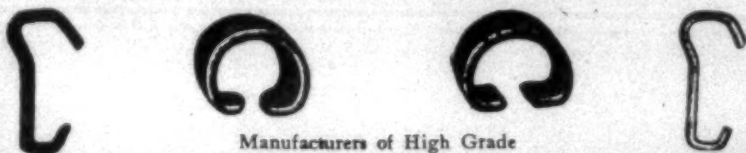
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THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Charlotte, N. C.

The South's Leading Textile Journal

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Cotton Goods Trade With China

Columbus Baldwin, of Woodward Baldwin & Co., New York, who has just returned from a prolonged trip through China, gives an interesting interview in the Journal of Commerce of New York, relative to the cotton goods trade there.

"He attributes the quiet trade in cotton goods there at the present time to the following causes: Want of confidence in the stability of the present Government, which leads to caution on the part of all native distributors of goods; a restriction of credits due to the withdrawal of money from native banks and the placing of it either in foreign banks for safe keeping, or in secret places for safety; and the very much demoralized condition of native currency and of Governmental currency systems.

"Trade is held back because the social and political revolution in China has reached a stage where the gravest uncertainty exists as to the ability of the Government to bring order out of chaos or maintain order for any sustained period. The transportation of goods is interfered with by roving bands, in some places, and by robbers in others. It is not yet possible for the Government to maintain order along the regular avenues of transportation away from the ports or the foreign spheres of influence.

"Even where there is confidence in the possibility of trade improving, it is found that it is dangerous to transport gold or silver, or any form of money that should be moved from place to place in the absence of a form of currency that will be acceptable to all buyers. The Government has started in to reform currency conditions, but it is going to take some time to bring about stability, and much depends upon the confidence the mass of people have in the Government itself.

"The paper currency, which is nothing more than a promise to pay, is not based on a reserve that is satisfactory, and in order to relieve this situation the Government has started to burn some of the notes as fast as they are redeemed. New ones will be issued from time to time upon a reserve controlled by the Government, and if the Government stands, it is thought by the foreign bankers that the country will work on to a solid basis. When that time comes there is every reason to look forward to a large business in cloths in which all countries will participate.

"For some time past the distribu-

ters of goods, especially the low grade goods made by Japan and Chinese hand loom weavers, have been suffering losses because of the depreciation of the currency. They have sold their goods cheap because the native cotton has been cheap, but there has been no stability to the values placed upon them or to the money used in paying for them. In this way the native dealers have lost money and they have been hoarding gold and silver, and any form of money that has real value.

"People who have used American goods in China still want them. Their difficulty is in paying for them at the higher prices asked.

find that the desire of the natives for American pure goods will bring forward a good business based upon the merits of the cloths. He states the same thing that has been stated previously by others who have an intimate knowledge of Chinese conditions, i. e., that the Chinese people want to buy American goods and prefer them when they can afford to purchase them. He believes that the country is now passing through the most critical stages of its evolution to new conditions, and he would not be surprised to see a decided up-lift in merchandise within a twelvemonth. He bases this impression or opinion upon the fact

country whose currency is upset cannot conceive the troubles of merchants who are trying to sell goods to a vast population in need of the merchandise, but unable to say from day to day what their money will be worth in trade. It used to be the custom that if a Chinese trader lost money on the price of the goods he might make up on favoring exchange values, but so many varying standards of values have been prevailing in the different Chinese provinces that it has been almost impossible for the native banks or dealers to operate beyond the needs of a day or a week. For this reason sales are only being made in a few bales or pieces at a time, and even then there are many uncertainties concerning the safe transportation of the goods. That this unsettled condition is on the mend is the expressed opinion of Mr. Baldwin, as it has been of some others recently, so that the present extreme dullness is likely to mark the end of a long siege in a market that is sure to become for some country a very profitable and large outlet for cotton goods."

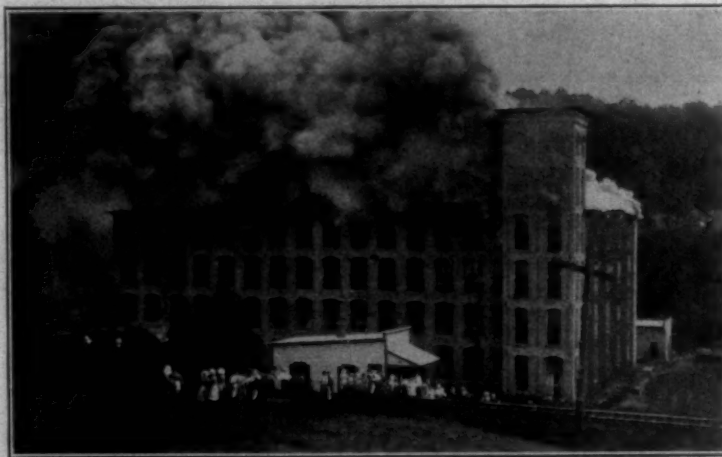
Cotton Manufacturing Industry in India.

The growing of cotton, the spinning of cotton yarn, and the weaving of cotton cloth, as well as certain connected industries, such as tent manufacture, are constantly growing in importance in India. The chief center of the cotton trade and of cotton manufacturing industries is Bombay. The total area planted in cotton in all the territories in India for the 1913-14 crop is computed at 24,505,000 acres, which, or 11.65 per cent over the cotton acreage of the previous year. The total estimated output of cotton for 1913-14 is 5,201,000 bales of 400 pounds each, which represents an increase of nearly 13 per cent over the output of the preceding year.

Cotton manufactures now represent about 21 per cent of the total value of Indian manufactures exported, and about 5 per cent of the whole export trade of the country.

The total number of cotton mills in all India in 1913, was 272 with 6,596,862 spindles and 94,136 looms. During the preceding year the number of spindles in India was 6,463,929, and the number of looms, 88,951. Since 1890, the number of spindles in India has about doubled, and the number of looms more than

(Continue on Page 8)



Burning of Avalon Mills, Mayodan, N. C., June 15, 1911.

The burning of the Oconee River Mills, Dublin, Ga., (see page 13) recalls the total destruction of the Avalon Mills on June 15th, 1911.

The cheap Japanese goods are accepted, not because people want them, but because they are from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper and that is all they can afford to pay at the present time. Ultimately, it is the belief of the best posted factors in the country that American goods will come back and will regain their old place, just as fast as the financial conditions improve and warrant the payment of the higher prices forced by higher cotton and other costs in all places outside of Japan and China.

"Mr. Baldwin is far from being a pessimist about the ultimate trade of China in American goods. He has recently been at his home in the South and is shortly to visit the mills represented by Woodward, Baldwin & Co., engaged in the China trade. He believes that if the mills continue to maintain their chops in the Far Eastern markets they will

that the Chinese people have grown tired of the unsettled conditions and they are finding their export markets for many things broadening very fast. This is true of silk, tea, rice, beans and other articles of Chinese commerce.

"He is of the opinion that the steady gain that has been maintained in the distribution of lighter weight goods in the whole of China will continue, and he believes that Southern mills that continue to specialize on goods for this market will eventually win out in a most profitable way. In order to maintain competition with some of the irregular staples that are being offered from Japan, it may be necessary to spin shorter staple cottons and in this way maintain the weights of the heavier qualities of goods at prices that will prove profitable.

"People who have not given much study to the troubles that exist in a

Trials of a Loom Fixer

WILLIAM PFEIFFER before Lowell Textile School Alumni

The request that I prepare a paper for our association not having carried with it any specific title, left the choice with me, and I decided that it would be best to choose the one thing with which I am most conversant, and that is the trials and tribulations of the loom boss and the loomfixer, the men who can do more toward turning out good or bad cloth, as the case may be, regardless of the quality of the yarn and the condition of the looms. The position of loom boss, and of loomfixer was at one time considered in the light of a sinecure, but that was some twenty years ago, when certain mills were making the same line of goods all the year around. After the looms were set and timed to suit that class of work the only labor was to keep up to that point of efficiency. Changes were few and far between. Since that time, however, great changes have taken place in the textile business, especially in the weaving line. I feel pretty sure of my ground when I say that the panic of 1893 to 1895, under President Cleveland's second administration, was the cause which produced more all around athletes in the textile business than anything I can think of. By this I mean that manufacturers who had always been able to work along on the same line of goods, or who specialized in one certain line, were compelled, through circumstances over which they had no control, to get out and pick up anything that they could get to do. Consequently looms which had never been used for any but the one class of work had to be fixed up so that they could handle anything from the lightest to the heaviest fabrics with the least expense to the manufacturer. When I recall the patchwork and make-shift that the loomfixer and the loom boss had to adopt in those days I often wonder how we managed to get away with it. I believe that if all the devices and schemes that were tried out on some of those old looms were recorded they would fill a book as large as the city directory, but at the same time one obtained a lot of experience. I can safely say that more than one man went home after a hard day's work in the mill, and lay awake half the night trying to think up some means of overcoming a difficult task such as had never come up before. Frequently there was a consultation held at some convenient corner, one foot on a brass rail and an elbow resting on a polished bar, and there were a lot of things to be learned in this way if one were a good listener, and often it was the only way in which the information could be obtained, but as this is not to be an autobiography I must try to explain some of the duties and difficulties of the loom boss and the loomfixer.

In the first place, the loom boss has to be a diplomat. He usually has to act as peacemaker between the firm and the help in time of trouble and discontent, and also between the weaver and the fixer, for

there is usually a state of warfare between them. To most weavers the fixer seems nothing more nor less than a perpetual grouch, who is ready to growl, snap or bite at the least provocation, while the fixer is apt to look upon the weaver as an old maid, whether male or female, who is always looking for trouble. Why this is so is hard to explain, as I know that few weavers like to trouble the fixer unless it is absolutely necessary. Harmony among the employees certainly makes the boss weaver's job so much the easier. His duties make it necessary to keep his eyes open all the time, to see that every loom has work planned for it; to see that no to the consultation, especially in the weavers are kept waiting for filling; also to see that there is not an excessive amount of waste made. He must watch that the weaver does not cut the warps out with several yards of yarn still on the beam, just because the warp has become crossed a bit, and the weaver wants to get away early. He must also keep a watch on the supplies, for some loomfixers are always ready to put on a new part whenever they can get it, especially picking balls and shoes. Also, he is frequently requested to come down or up, as the case may be, to the perch where the cloth is being looked over for imperfections. This is usually done before a strong light that shows up the least little end-out or mispick in the cloth, and it becomes necessary to send for the weaver, and sometimes the loomfixer is called in case of uneven cloth. After the subject has been thoroughly discussed, the boss weaver may have to inform the weaver that it will cost him fifty cents or a dollar, as the goods will have to be sold as seconds. This usually brings on more talk, and frequently the weaver decides to look for another job, as "this is a bum place to work, anyway." Then the loom boss has another idle loom on his hands when he has been told that the goods must be gotten out as soon as possible. In this way he is kept pretty busy, frequently having to figure out change gears for certain looms, or lay out a box chain for some large pattern which has an over-plaid running through every two or three inches, a pattern which might keep even Sam Lloyd busy half a day trying to figure out how to avoid collisions of the shuttles. Usually these patterns are planned in the pattern room, where the shuttles are sometimes changed by hand, with very little consideration as to how the pattern is going to work on the loom, and it is the loom boss' business to lay it out to the best advantage for the weaver and fixer, as most looms are run at a speed these days which makes it almost impossible to jump over two boxes. In the words of the poet, "Gee! He must be a happy guy. Yep, nothing to do 'till tomorrow."

On the other hand, we will take the loomfixer of the present day in

any one of the up-to-date mills where men's wear or novelty dress goods are manufactured. As I stated in the beginning, twenty years ago goods were made practically the same all the year round, some looms running on kerseys, beavers or chin-chillas, others on chevots or suitings, the work ranging from 18 to 34 ounces. Usually the looms were run at a speed ranging from 88 to 98 picks per minute with 72 to 96-inch reed space. Of late years there has been very little call for such weights, an 18-ounce piece being considered pretty heavy material. Loom has been increased accordingly, weight and texture the speed of the loom has been increased accordingly, so that at the present time it is common to see a loom, 72-inch reed space, running at 120 to 130 picks per minute, which naturally causes more wear and tear on the machinery, and consequently more work for the fixer. Also, in those days it was customary to tie or twist one warp on to another, and the same set of harness remained in the loom for an indefinite period. In the present up-to-date mill each warp is drawn in according to a different drawing-in draft, and it frequently happens that a loom running with 12 or 16-harness is followed with a job requiring 20 or 24 harness, which makes it necessary to strip one loom in order to fill another, robbing Peter to pay Paul in other words, as it seldom happens that there is enough material to fill all the looms to their full capacity. All this makes work for the fixer. These changes must all be made in a short time, as each man is required to look after a certain number of looms to the section, and the changing and starting up soon becomes a science with the fixer, consuming from 20 to 30 minutes each, according to the number of harness used. Such matters, however, are but small items in the loomfixer's daily routine, and I will try to give some idea of the different things he is expected to do in most mills.

After placing the warp in the loom and getting it ready for the weaver, he must go over the harness and look for wrong draws and ends-out, and often he is required to fix up mistakes and is held responsible for any imperfections that may have been overlooked while starting the warp up. But should he find all this correct he will then go to work to adjust the loom, as different work requires different handling of the yarns, and it frequently happens that what will fix a certain thing on one loom will work out the opposite on another. Nothing can be done according to a set rule. The man must use his own judgment, and only experience can tell him what to do and how to do it. I have seen several books written by loomfixers on how to fix looms, but I can say that they only cover the elementary parts, as each different loom may require different treatment to overcome certain difficulties in weaving. I will take for example any loomfixer on novelty dress

goods, on either harness or jacquard work. He may leave the plant on Saturday at noon, feeling happy and contented, the looms all in good shape and everything looking lovely for Monday morning. But suppose there is a change of weather over Sunday, and, instead of a clear Monday morning, it has turned out to be rainy or damp, mucky weather. The loomfixer goes to work with the feeling that before an hour is passed he is liable to be head over heels in trouble. Take, for instance, loom No. 1, which is apt to be in a corner of the weave room, with windows on the sides and front. The weaver, whether male or female, may feel the humidity and proceeds to push the window up to allow some air to get into the room, and right here the trouble starts. The shuttles begin to stick in the boxes from an accumulation of gummy grease on the sides. This usually causes the loom to knock off, and then it requires the fixer. If he comes and shuts the windows he is a grouch and an old crank. If he leaves them open it will be necessary to wipe the shuttles clean and also wipe out the shuttle boxes and even then they may stick. It may then be necessary to loosen up the swells or binders, or perhaps he will have to put on more power to drive the shuttle across the loom, which may be followed by the filling kinking around the stop motion or on the sides due to the shuttle rebounding in the boxes. To overcome this he may be compelled to put friction in the shuttle to hold the filling tighter. This will cause the filling to break oftener, and consequently the weaver soon gets rid of the tension by digging out the brush from the shuttle or cutting it so short as to make it useless. On the other hand, he may try to prevent the filling from cockling by closing the harness a little earlier, so the warp will close over the filling as soon as the shuttle leaves the warp, thus giving the filling no chance to rebound. If the loom is a broad one and filled out to the full reed width the shuttles are apt to come sliding out of the warp about a foot from the selvage, thus making imperfect cloth. It may be that the damp air blowing in the open window has caused the belt to become slack, and it is bouncing up and down, causing a back lag and allowing the loom to lose power while picking. This is especially noticeable on a loom where double cloth is being woven, or on any work in which a heavy shed is followed by a light one. The belt may have been drawing first rate up to this time, but it will now have to be tightened by having a piece out and relaced or riveted, as the case may be. By this time some of the other looms have begun to register a kick. Loom No. 2 may be throwing out shuttles. It has been running like a clock for several weeks and never caused any trouble, but just because the fixer has his hands full it has to "start something." Well, it may mean a new picker, or

(Continued on Next Page.)



American Felt Company.

The American Felt Company, of Hyde Park, Mass., which is now a part of Boston, have completed a new mill which is known as the Hawthorne Mills. The new plant was completed and equipped some

time ago, having been operation for about four months. The mills are located about 500 yards from the Hyde Park Station.

This is one of the seven plants of the American Felt Company and is one of the largest plants of its kind in the country. It is devoted to the

manufacture of mechanical or ing, and other products of a similar nature.

The surroundings of the mills are being greatly improved and the large grounds, which have enclosed with a new iron fence, will be developed to present a most attractive appearance.

also become gummy and do not go a new picking stick, or a new spindle, or perhaps the shuttles have into the boxes properly but hit on the edge of the picker. The reed may have become loose and out of line. The harness straps may have stretched and do not pull the harness down on the race plate, or the friction may have become gummed up, holding the warp too tight, and many other things may have happened which would require considerable time and space to cover. No. 3 loom has by this time developed a case of filling cutting. Of all the troubles that come to the loomfixer, this I think is the worst and most provoking. There are a va-

riety of causes for filling cutting and a corresponding number of cures, each of which make this particular trouble better or worse. The fixer must take a chance, and if he guesses right the first time he pats himself on the back, but very often he is called back in a little while because it is cutting worse than ever. I have seen a job of this kind get more than one good loomfixer's "goat," because the loom would run for about a quarter of a yard before it would cut again, and then make up for lost time by cutting five or six times in within an inch or two. The fixer would be compelled to try everything in his repertoire, new picker, spindles or shut-

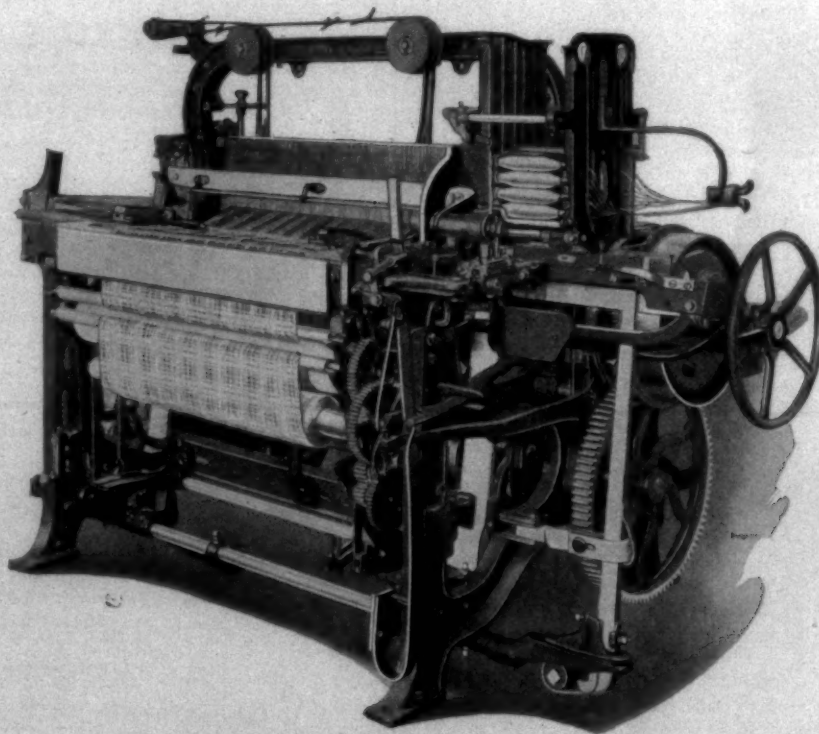
tles, tighten or loosen the binders, put packing behind the picker, close the harness a little earlier or a little later, and after a while, off it would go just as good as before, but what caused it and what cured it is one of the daily puzzles of the fixer. Loom No. 4 by this time is making harness skips or mispicks. It may run for five or ten minutes without any trouble and then make two or three mispicks in succession, but not always in the same place on the harness chain. Nevertheless the chain has to be gone over for loose raisers and sinkers that play back and forth on the chain bar, and nearly every bar has to have a string tied to it to take up

some of the lost motion, or perhaps the chain cylinder has slipped a little bit. At any rate, it just had to happen when the fixer was busy and it often looks as though many things happen at such times, but never happen toward the end of the week. I am pretty sure that most any loomfixer will bear out my statement when I say that looms that run like clockwork on a Friday or Saturday, especially when there is a possibility of another cut being gotten off, will not run at all on a Monday regardless of the weather.

These are but a few of the items the loomfixer has to contend with.

(Continued on Page 16.)

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Cotton Spinning Examinations

In April of each year the City and Guilds of London Institute, London, England, hold cotton spinning and weaving examinations and it has been our custom to publish many of the questions.

We have found that many of our subscribers have been greatly interested in the examination and this year we shall publish practically all of the questions that will interest our readers. The answers given to the questions are taken from the Cotton Factory Times of England and are by their well-known contributors who use the names "Lectus" and "Fabricus."

Question.—What do you understand by a "fancy twill" or figured diagonal weaves? In which way can you denote beforehand the number of repeats of the figure relatively to one complete repeat of the diagonal? Illustrate by

design 1 a three pick mat is combined with a ten end twill. Now the L.C.M.—i. e., the least number which

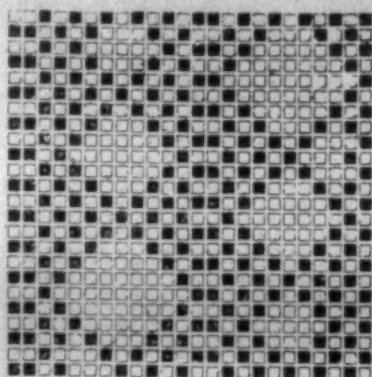


Fig. 9.

can be evenly divided by two or more numbers—of the ten picks in one repeat of the twill and the three

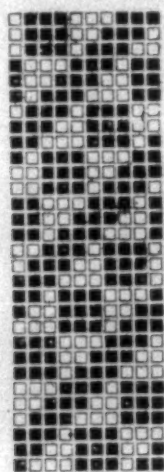


Fig. 1.

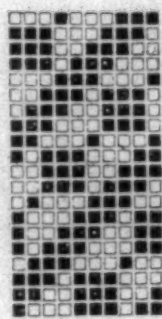


Fig. 2.

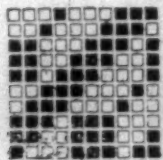


Fig. 3.

three designs on point paper.

Answer.—A "fancy twill" or "figured diagonal" is a weave or pattern in which figures, of a more or less simple character, are introduced between the lines of a regular twill with the object of obtaining a more ornamental pattern. In order that a perfect pattern of this style

picks of the figure is 30. The mat or figure is made to join over on ten ends. Hence the full repeat is ten ends and 30 picks. Any number of picks less than 30 would give either broken twills or broken figures. Similarly in design 2 a four pick figure is combined with the same ten end twill, and the full re-

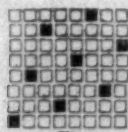


Fig. 4.

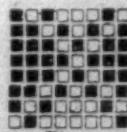


Fig. 5.

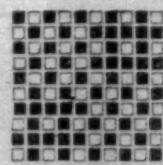


Fig. 6.

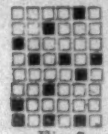


Fig. 7.

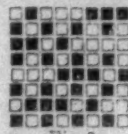


Fig. 8.

may be obtained it is necessary that the repeat shall be such a number of threads which will contain even repeats of both twill and figure. Such repeat can be determined beforehand by taking the least common multiple of the repeat of the twill and the figure, counting the latter diagonally. For example, in

peat contains 20 picks and 10 ends. In design 3 the figure recurs or repeats at every five picks, and as five divides evenly into, or is contained exactly twice in the ten picks of the twill, the repeat is 10 ends and 10 picks.

Question.—Mark out on design paper the weaves of the following

CLEAN FLOORS MEANS LOWEST FIRE RISK
SPECIAL
SAVOGRAN 1 pound makes 2 gallons Jelly or soft soap.
In this way barrel lasts twice as long.
Soft Soap Powder Prices and further details on request.
ALSO REGULAR WHITE STAR SAVOGRAN IF PREFERRED
INDIA ALKALI WORKS, Boston, Mass.

SOUTHERN DYESTUFF AND CHEMICAL CO.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Southern Selling Agents for NATIONAL GUM AND MICA COMPANY
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Finishing all kinds of goods. Soda Ash and Caustic Soda carried in stock in Charlotte.
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THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY
JERSEY CITY, N. J.



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SACO-LOWELL SHOPS TEXTILE SERVICE

FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickersin. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Complete Cotton Mill Equipment

The Best Advice is Obtained from Specialists

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Northern Office

Marshall Bldg., BOSTON, MASS.

cloths:—Eight shaft satin, honeycomb, huckaback, velveteen, and crepe. Also explain how in the honeycomb weave a hollow effect is obtained in the cloth.

Answer.—The required weaves are given at Figs. 4 to 8 respectively. In asking for a velveteen design the examiner has again departed from the syllabus laid down for Grade I. Such fabrics form part of the work set out for Grade II. The hollow effect of honeycomb cloths is due to the varying float lengths of the several threads, those threads which have the longest floats form ridges, whilst those which have the shortest floats and which also interweave more frequently form the hollows.

Question.—State the functions of the counter faller wire of a mule, and describe its effects upon the yarn during winding. Describe how the action of this faller wire indicates the existence of imperfect winding tension during the inward movement of the carriage.

Answer.—The duties of the counter faller wire are to take up the slack yarn unwound from the spindles during backing-off, to keep the yarn under tension, and prevent snarls during running in, and to put sufficient drag or tension upon the threads during wind-on, so as to make the cops sufficiently hard. The counter faller wire is out of action by the plunge weights during backing-off, and held by these weights against the underside of the threads until the fallers unlock at the finish of the run-in of carriage. If cops are too soft one of the first things

to be done is usually to put more weight on the plunge weights or salmon head levers, so that these weights shall hold the wire more strongly against the thread. If the winding on is erratic or irregular, i. e., too tight or too slack at any portion of the run-in, the counter wire promptly indicates the error by moving downwards for extra tight threads, and upwards for slack threads. In the same way if the minder or overlooker notices the counter wire to be too low at the finish of the run-in he knows the threads are liable to be cut or broken due to insufficient yarn being left for wrapping round the spindle blade. Per contra a high wire near the close of the run-in of carriage indicates insufficient winding, and results in slack and snarly yarn when the fallers unlock.

Question.—Describe, with the aid of sketches, how the "backing off" friction of a mule is engaged and disengaged. State what factors govern the duration of the backing-off period, describing how this may be increased or decreased in extent.

Answer.—Speaking without definite reference to any particular make of mule the usual practice is to link up the fork of the backing-off friction by a lever and long rod connection to the front of the headstock. Shortly before the carriage terminates its outward traverse, a bracket finger or lever in the carriage square comes against the front lever of the long backing-off rod, so that the said long rod is moved through a space of possibly 1 1/2

inches or so—this is a variable distance—in the direction necessary for moving the backing-off friction into gear. It is customary for the long rod to charge the fork lever through the intercepting medium of a strong backing-off spring, but this spring cannot gear the friction until twisting has finished and the down-belt is moved upon the loose pulley on the rim shaft. In this way is prevented the evil of the down driving belt driving the rim shaft one way and the friction trying to drive the rim shaft the opposite both at the same time. The spring being ready charged by the carriage, promptly gears the friction as soon as permitted by the movement of the down belt upon its loose pulley.

It is now a very common practice to have two strong springs connected to the long backing-off rod, both of which are charged by the outward movement of the carriage, but the second one being connected at one end to the framing is utilized only for disengaging the backing-off friction at the proper time. This occurs when the fallers lock, because means are provided for them disconnecting the long rod of the backing-off friction from the gearing pressure induced by the outward carriage traverse. Locking of the fallers, therefore, is accompanied by the prompt disengagement of the friction by the strong disengaging spring, which forcibly moves the long rod and its connections back into spinning position.

Provided there is prompt and effective engagement of the friction at the proper time, the speed of

backing-off is controlled by the speed of counter shaft, and the dimensions of the pulleys and wheel by which the backing-off friction is driven. Frequently, however, the backing-off friction does not do its work in the most effective manner, and there is evidence that something is wrong with it working. Remedies for slow or ineffective action are often found in such adjustments as putting the friction deeper in gear, tightening the backing-off spring, re-setting the rods and levers to better advantage, taking care that no obstruction is hindering the free movement of the rods, levers, springs and friction. A drastic remedy is skimming up or recovering the friction cone with leather. A tighter backing-off chain will cause the fallers to lock sooner, and thus give slightly quicker backing-off.

An Inviting Step.

"Did you hear about George? Hurt his leg sliding to third and can't play in the Yale game."

"Dear me! Is it anything permanent?"

"I'm afraid so."

"Isn't that dreadful?"

"It might be worse. He's got the cutest limp you ever saw. When he walks it looks exactly as if he were doing the dip."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"How hoarse you are this morning."

"Yes; my husband got home very late last night."—St. Louis Post-

Cotton Manufacturing in India.

(Continued from Page 3.)

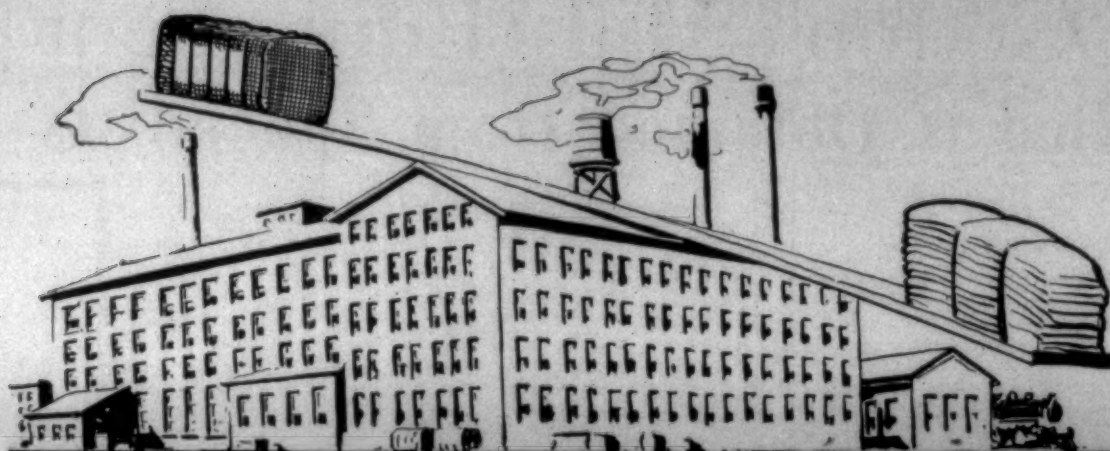
quadrupled. Among the chief cotton-textile manufacturing countries of the world, India now ranks about fourth, being exceeded in number of spindles and looms by Great Britain, the United States and Germany. The outturn per spindle in India during 1912-13 averaged 104.35 pounds as against an average for the preceding three years of 97.97 pounds. The average monthly production per loom in 1912-13 equaled 252 pounds, against 208 pounds in 1908-9. The mills of the Bombay Presidency spin nearly 75 per cent of the quantity produced in British India. The United Provinces and the Province of Madras produce about 7 per cent each, while Bengal and the Central Provinces produce 5.5 and 4.7 per cent, respectively. The mills on Bombay Island spun 363,681,000 pounds of cotton yarn in 1912-13, and the mills of Ahmedabad, also in the Bombay Presidency, spun 67,810,194 pounds. The mills of the Bombay Presidency produce nearly 81 per cent of all the cloth woven in India.

In the early history of the cotton-textile industry in India, the mill owners were concerned chiefly with the production of yarn for export to China, and for use in the hand looms of India. The name "calico" came from the fine hand-loom woven goods of Calicut on the Malabar Coast in Southwestern India. The increasing competition of Japan with India in the China market and also the growth of a textile industry in China itself, has caused India mill owners to pay more attention to the cultivation of the own market. The general tendency of recent years has been to spin higher counts for yarn, importing American cotton for this purpose, to supplement the Indian supply, to erect more looms, and to produce more dyed and bleached goods. Gray (unbleached) goods still represent nearly 77 per cent of the whole production, but dyeing and bleaching are making rapid progress.—Consular Reports.

Edwards Mill.

Crawford, Ga.

B. T. Comer.....Superintendent
J. A. Coggins.....Carder
C. E. Mekens.....Spinner
Jim McCune.....Master Mechanic



When Cotton is up and Goods are
down your balance sheet emphasizes the
importance of stopping the leaks in
your cost of production.

Clinchfield Coal AND Clinchfield Service

First aids to the boiler room, have helped many a
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"NEVER SHORT OF CARS"

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Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

12 to 18 West 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Spinning Bands.

Editor:

Please, allow me space to ask the following question on your discussion page:

What kind of a spinning frame band will give the best results? How is it made. Also which is the best band machine, the automatic or the old style?

Learner.

Draft Constant.

Editor:

I would like to ask some carder the following question: I want to know how to figure the draft constant of a Kitson finisher picker. The Kitson book gives it 412, but I am not able to figure it that way.

F. C. B.

Answer to H. C.

Editor:

While I am not a carder, I have been working in the mill 18 years and have studied carding a great deal. I give the following as answers to "H. C." in last week's issue:

Question No. 1. The feed plate supports the staple while it is being cleaned and disentangled by the licker. Ans.

Question No. 2. The licker-in serves as a feeder of a regular supply of cotton to the licker. Ans.

Question No. 3. The doffer removes the fibres from the cylinder. Ans.

Question No. 4. The mote knives remove such impurities as husks, bearded motes and other heavy impurities, anything except good cotton. Ans.

Question No. 5. The licker-in screen serves as a remover of dirt and other impurities, which are thrown through its openings. Ans.

Question No. 6. The cylinder screen aids in keeping good cotton from leaving the cylinder, and dirt and other foreign impurities are thrown through its openings. Ans.

Question No. 7. The flats comb the cotton, and take out the short lint and other impurities. Ans.

N. B.—These answers are short, but they are to the point.

Yours truly,

"Weaver."

"Watchful Waiting" to Uncle Silas.

Editor:

I note that in our issue of June 11th "Uncle Silas" misquoted me when he said that I wrote that some spinners run their back roll faster than their front roll. I do not believe that any one who can read print can see in my article where I said any such thing. I do not believe that my dear Uncle Silas will fully misquote me. I expect he is getting old and cannot see very well. He gets some of his nephews to read to him and he is a little thick of hearing, and therefore does not understand very well. The Bible says, "once a man, twice a child," and maybe "Uncle Silas" has reached

his second childhood, and is therefore excusable. Remember, "Uncle Silas," you have written articles to the Bulletin recently and have acknowledged a mistake in each, and so in your next one admit to this one and come right out and say "I will play fair if I get whipped." Do not spank my dear little first cousin for not reading the article louder. Get a megaphone.

You have a right to your theory about short staple cotton winding around the middle steel roll, but that does not make it true. Tell us why it is that it does not wind around the middle roll on the slubber, the intermediate and the speeder. If it will make it wind around the middle roll on the spinning frame, why not on the others? Also I think we had better hold our next convention where they are gauging their cards from a 39 to a 71. It will be seen that I did not say that some spinners run their back rolls faster than their middle ones, but I do recommend the opposite.

Watchful Waiting.

Licker-in and Feed Plate Settings.

Editor:

The writer has followed "Uncle Silas" and the other boys in their discussion of the licker-in and feed plate settings very closely, and it appears that these parts of a card are very accommodating, as some of the boys can make the best ever 20s yarns by setting to a .007 gauge and others make the best, and the most of it, by setting to a .022 gauge.

I wish to say to "Uncle Silas" that the fact that he has carded 85 bales of cotton per day is no proof that he is a good card man, as the writer finds that a great many of the largest card rooms are in charge of very incompetent men, while some of the best card men in the country have charge of very small rooms. However, if I were going to either extreme in this feed plate setting I would follow my "Uncle Silas," as I agree that the staple can be, and is, damaged in a lap of the usual thickness when the plate is set to a 7. On the other hand if the feed plate is too far off the cotton will be carried to the cylinder in more or less small tufts, which will cause a lumpy web. Of the two evils, I would prefer the latter.

I think the first thing to do is to see that you have licker-ins that are suitable. The writer has been in some mills where the licker-in has been rewound and it was done so poorly that they could not be set with any accuracy. One of the largest builders of cards, realizing the necessity for a smooth and even setting licker-in to keep their cards doing the best work, maintain a shop in Charlotte to take care of their customers in the South.

With a first-class licker-in I would suggest the following setting: Laps 12 ounce, and under, upland cotton, to a .012 gauge, heavier laps to .017 to .019. A licker-in that is not first-class could not be

gauged properly. I would suggest that it be returned to the shop that wound it and demand that it be made right.

The writer has been in a lot of 7 setting mills where they set the high places on the licker-in to a 7 and thought they were setting to a 7 when the average was probably 17 for the whole surface. It is possible that this is the case with "Uncle Silas'" jamming nephews.

Observer.

Making Yarn.

Editor:

In order to obtain yarn of uniform size, strength and color the cotton should be taken out of the bales at least three days before it is to be used and well mixed and allowed to thoroughly open up and absorb proper moisture.

The hopper on the first lapper should have about the same amount of cotton in it all the time, the regulation, if possible, should be automatic. A variation in the hopper from full to 1-3 full will often mean a variation of 3 to 4 ounces in one yard of the lap. This variation is of course, supposed to be corrected on the intermediate and finisher lappers by the eveners, but a bad start shouldn't be made just because it is probable that it will be remedied afterwards. The eveners should be set so that if 3 laps or 5 laps are put on the apron the same weight of lap will be turned off from the front of the machine as if 4 laps were on the apron. Even work certainly can not be expected unless the eveners are doing their work. I dare say that there are lapper rooms in the South today that one can walk into and take a lap off the apron and the evener belt will not even shift. In such cases you know the results.

The cleanness of the yarn depends more on the carding than on any other process. Every time a card is ground the licker-in should be examined and the feed plate and mote knives reset in addition to the other settings. There is always a possibility of the mote knives being knocked off from their settings and if they are not examined at regular intervals you can not expect the best results. This point is mentioned as there is a tendency among a great many card grinders to neglect it.

The weight of the sliver from the card will vary considerably under the best conditions, but this is supposed to be almost entirely remedied in the drawing process. It is absolutely essential to the manufacture of good yarn that the stop motions on the drawing frames be kept in good working order. The overseer will not make a mistake if he goes behind the frames once in awhile and breaks out an end to see if the frames stop off immediately. By so doing he will keep his section men more on the jump and have the satisfaction of knowing that the stop motions are working. The clogging

up of the steel rolls will very quickly injure the evenness of the work. It is customary in most mills, to keep the numbers running even, to do the gear changing on the fly frames. Sometimes this can be done to advantage on the drawing frames. When the gear changing is done on the draw frames there are fewer gears to change and less likelihood of making cut roving. In most cases a tooth change in the draft gear on the draw frames will make less change in weight than a tooth in the draft gear on the last fly frame.

On the roving frames care should be taken that the roving is not stretched at this point and the card-spindle. Some times the roving is stretched at this point and the carder in order to keep up his work puts in more twist which cuts down his production and makes uneven work. In no case should frame hands be allowed to tamper with the tension. The frames should be kept in such shape that it is not needed. Hard ends and singleings should by all means be guarded against.

On the spinning frames round rings, spindles and thread guides set correctly and rolls running free and easy are essential to good spinning. A gauge, made out of cast iron just a fraction smaller than the inside of the ring serves as a good apparatus for testing whether the rings are round or not. Of course a great many of the rings are not perfectly true but if they are very far off they will not help the spinning any.

The thread guides on the spoolers should be set so that no slubs or lumps go through them. The knot tying machines should be kept so that they will tie a good knot. No long or badly tied knots should be tolerated. Often all the bad work of this kind can be traced back to one or two hands or tying machines.

The warp mills should be kept clean and in shape. The stop motions should be kept in such shape that they will act promptly. This is very necessary to make good beams. Of course the different mills should be so regulated that they turn off the same length beams and thus prevent making waste.

Yarn is sometimes sent to the slashers in good condition and yet after it is put through the slashers and sent to the looms it is in such condition that it will not weave. The object of the slashers is primarily to lay the fibres on the yarn and give it a smooth surface so that it will not chafe during weaving. In some instances sizing increasing the strength of yarn but in most cases while it increases the weight and improves the uniformity and roundness of the yarn, it does not increase the strength. The squeeze rolls in the size box and the large rolls at the front of the slasher should have the same circumferential speed. When too much cloth is put on the rolls at the front of the slasher and the circumferential or surface speed is made greater than the surface

(Continued on Page 16.)

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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D. H. HILL, Jr.,
Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, JUNE 25

Summer Curtailment.

While the "calamity howlers" among the mill men are making more noise than usual, we estimate that curtailment by the cotton mills of the South will be less this summer than during any summer since 1907.

It is logical that consumers of cotton goods will not buy in large quantities during a summer in which cotton is high and there is a prospect or even a possibility of lower prices for the staple. Under such conditions they always have held down their orders to the lowest possible point, and always will, for they can not afford to be caught with a large stock of goods made from high priced cotton. In spite of this condition the mills for the most part have orders and in very few cases will they curtail more than the customary one week which has become a very general rule.

Profits are not large at the present time and a few lines of goods are below cost, but many of the loudest "calamity howlers" are men who have really never made money for their mills except in the boom times of 1906 and 1907 and anything short of the margins of that period are a calamity to them.

New Features of Clark's Directory.

Few directories in any line have had as rapid growth as Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills. Since the first edition was published it has shown a steady growth until today it can be found in the hands of practically every man who travels among the Southern mills, and is on the desk of most of the sales managers who do business with the mills in our territory.

It has grown not only because it is convenient in size and arrangement, but because it has been found accurate and reliable.

The traveling men who carry Clark's Directory have been the greatest factor in its growth because being pleased with it themselves they have recommended it to their friends and to new salesmen who have come into the Southern territory.

Several times a week salesmen who are new in the territory come to our office to purchase a copy of Clark's Directory which they invariably say has been recommended to them by other traveling men.

Frequently these men, being in a

new territory desire information about the different towns and mills and show us the route or list that has been made out for them at the home office.

Being in close touch with the mills and knowing the territory well we are often able to change their routes so as to save much time and expense for them.

One man whose route we altered wrote us when he returned home that our suggestions and pointers had saved him over fifty dollars in railway fare and hotel bills and almost a weeks time on his trip. We had simply informed him where he could avoid making useless trips because the purchasing agent or manager of the mill, he was to visit, was located at another town.

On account of the frequency that we have been called upon to supply such information we have decided to compile it and add a section to Clark's Directory, which we will call "Hints for Traveling Men." This section will give a list of the towns at which are located the men who buy for or control more than one mill and we will also give the location of such offices and the phone number.

As an illustration we give the Charlotte portion of "Hints for Traveling Men."

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

R. M. Miller, Jr.,
Prest. of Elizabeth Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
Office, 7 E. Fourth St., Phone 249.

J. S. Welr.
Mgr. Atherton Mills, Charlotte, N. C.
Secy. High Shoals Mills, High Shoals, N. C.
Office, 2nd floor, 28 S. Church St. Phone 93.

C. W. Johnston.
Prest. Highland Park Mfg. Co., of Charlotte, N. C., and Rock Hill, S. C.
Prest. Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Prest. Anchor Mills, Huntersville, N. C.
Prest. Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.
Office at Highland Park Mfg. Co., Mill No. 1. Take North Charlotte car in front of Realty Bldg. Phone 202.

S. B. Tanner.
President of the Mills at Henrietta and Caroleen, N. C.
Prest. Green River Mfg. Co., Tuxedo, N. C.
Prest. Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.
Treas. Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.
No office. Spends part of time in Charlotte. Residence home 693.

Chadwick-Hoskins Co.
Four mills at Charlotte, one at Pineville, N. C.
Office at Mill No. 1. Take Hoskins car at Trade Street side of Realty Bldg. and get off at Hoskins station. Phone 555.

Geo. B. Hiss.
Treas. Thrift Mfg. Co., Paw Creek, N. C.

Prest. and Treas. Rhodhiss Mfg. Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.
V. Prest. E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.
In Charlotte part of time. Office, 1110 Commercial Bank Bldg. Phone 320.

Robt. Lassiter.
Treas. Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.
Secy. Thrift Mfg. Co., Paw Creek, N. C.
Office, 1110 Commercial Bank Bldg. Phone 320.

Arthur J. Draper.
Prest. Chadwick-Hoskins Co.
Office at Hoskins Mill but has office in town at 200 Commercial Bldg., with office hours 12 to 1 daily.

Similar data will appear for Spartanburg, S. C., Greenville, S. C., and other towns and we believe it will be a great value to traveling men generally and especially to men who are covering the territory for the first time.

Our July 1st, 1914, edition of

Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills, which is now almost ready for the press will contain this "Hints for Traveling Men," but we do not claim that it will contain all such information, as we can only compile this information gradually, and it will probably be some time before it is all in hand.

While the adding of this section will increase the cost of Clark's Directory we will make no advance in the price, which will remain \$1.00, as our only object is to make it more useful to traveling men.

Our July 1st, 1914, edition will be completed on that date, as we believe in always being on time, and will be ready for distribution by the end of next week. Those who desire the new edition should send in their orders at once so that their copies can be mailed promptly.

Condition of Cotton Crop.

The Commercial Appeal of Memphis, Tenn., in their issue of Monday of this week, gives the following report on the condition of the growing cotton crop:

"Good progress has been made by the cotton crop during the past two weeks. Exception to the general progress should be noted in that part of Arkansas outside of the St. Francis basin, much of West Tennessee and some of the hills of Mississippi. In the remainder of the belt much improvement is shown over conditions that prevailed two weeks ago.

In Texas and Oklahoma great headway has been made against weeds and grass, and while there is yet much to be done, cultivation has made such strides that the outlook for a good yield on that part of the crop up before the rains is favorable. There is much cotton that was planted since the rains and this is late. Much acreage, it is stated, can never be cleaned out and this will be abandoned. While no figures are available on the amount that will be abandoned, it will probably prove sufficient to cause a reduction in acreage in those states.

In Alabama and the Atlantic a series of local rains has practically broken the drouth and the outlook is greatly improved as a result. Old cotton is growing rapidly, is healthy and is fruiting freely. There was much cotton not up when the rains fell. Some of this is up and growing, while some of it will be plowed up and planted to other crops. This is also the case in the central portion of the belt. Taken all in all, this acreage is likely to prove sufficient to cause a reduction in the acreage of the entire belt as compared with last year.

The crop is exceptionally well cultivated. Outside of Texas and Oklahoma, where work is being rushed, fields are almost perfectly clean and ground is in excellent tilth. Favorable weather will find the plant ready to grow in so far as cultivation is concerned.

Boll weevil are numerous in infested areas and already some damage is being done. Farmers are making a strong fight against the pest and in most cases expect to make a crop in spite of them.



ALBANY GREASE

Gives perfect lubrication for all kinds of mill machinery. It will not leak or drip from bearings. It is efficient and economical. Write for samples and cup. No charge. Your dealer sells Albany Grease

Albany Lubricating Company
708-10 Washington St. New York

CARDS, DRAWING,	COTTON MILL MACHINERY	SPINNING FRAMES,
MASON MACHINE WORKS		
TAUNTON, MASS.		
EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent Greenville, S. C.		
COMBERS, LAP MACHINES.		MULES, LOOMS.

PERSONAL NEWS

P. Owens has resigned as second hand in spinning at Siluria, Ala.

Will Strait of Martinsville, Va., is now fixing looms at Schoolfield, Va.

Jas. Miller is now superintendent of the Tuckasee Mfg. Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.

Geo. Richards has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Maginnis Mills, New Orleans.

M. Wilkinson is master mechanic at the Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.

Henry Williams has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

John Curwen has resigned as overseer of carding at the Demopolis (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

C. D. Weeks has been elected secretary of the Mollohon Mills, Newberry, S. C.

Harry Williams has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Gainesville (Ga.) Mills.

T. J. Flanagan has resigned as overseer of weaving at Martinsville, Va., and moved to Laurens, S. C.

E. W. Whitfield of Danville, Va., is now fixing looms at Martinsville, Va.

C. J. Huss of Bessemer City, N. C., has resigned as agent of the Howell Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.

D. E. Rhyne of Lincolnton, N. C., has been elected agent of the Howell Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.

C. W. Carter of Alabama City, Ala., has accepted a position as second hand in spinning at Siluria, Ala.

Wm. D. Anderson has resigned as treasurer of the Lockhart (S. C.) Mills.

Oscar Coker is now grinding cards at the Pacolet Mills No. 4, New Holland, Ga.

Wm. E. Winchester of New York, has accepted the position of treasurer of the Lockhart Mills, Lockhart, S. C.

W. W. Morrison of Fall River, Mass., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Equinox Mills, Anderson, S. C.

J. C. Francis of Caroleen, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Highland Park Mills No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

Will Carson has resigned as second hand in carding at the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co., to become overseer of carding at Brevard, N. C.

F. C. Bertrand has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.

J. C. Frances of Caroleen, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Highland Park Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

J. J. Huffstickler has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Sevier Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. M. Woodruff has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

W. M. Alderman, formerly of Fries, Va., has accepted the position of slasher tender at the Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

J. T. Reeves has resigned as overseer of carding at the Mobile (Ala.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at the Dixie Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

J. E. Lattimore has resigned as overseer of spinning at Lockhart, S. C., on account of bad health and has entered a hospital at Rutherfordton, N. C.

Tom White of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., has accepted a position with the Cannon Mills, at Kanapolis, N. C.

John Cleveland has been promoted to second hand in picker room at the Pacolet Mills No. 4, New Holland, Ga.

Zack L. Underwood of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., is now second hand in spinning at the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C.

J. H. Cochran has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C.

L. F. Williams has resigned his position at Roanoke Rapids, N. C., to become overseer of weaving at the Martinsville (Va.) Mills.

W. H. Hearne has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Thrift Mfg. Co., Paw Creek, N. C.

Bed Parker of the Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Magnolia Mills of the same place.

W. M. Hamer, formerly president of the Dillon and Hamer Mills at Dillon, S. C., has announced himself a candidate for Lieut. Governor of South Carolina.

Ralph Higgins has resigned as section man on fly frames and lappers at the Florence Mills, Lexington, N. C., to accept a position with the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C.

M. R. Sheppard has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Patterson Mill, China Grove, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Cannon Mills No. 1, 2, and 3, Concord, N. C.

C. J. Gault has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Highland Park Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, of the same place.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

Harmony Grove Mill, Commerce, Ga.

J. W. Black Superintendent
M. R. Chrystal Carder
E. L. Sheridan Spinner
G. W. Medley Weaver
W. E. Green Cloth Room
M. G. Whitehead Master Mechanic

Pacoret Mfg. Co., New Holland, Ga.

M. G. Stone Gen. Supt.
D. W. Anderson Superintendent
J. A. Sorrells Carder
A. B. Peterson Spinner
W. S. Smith Weaver
J. E. Thompson Cloth Room
J. C. Bone Master Mechanic

Laurel Hill Mill, Laurel Hill, N. C.

J. S. Pleasants Superintendent
W. B. Moody Carder
W. O. Hedgepath Spinner
L. J. Holmes Weaver
H. C. Lomax Cloth Room
W. H. Massey Master Mechanic

Cowikee Mill, Eufaula, Ala.

R. D. Jones Superintendent
R. E. Starnes Carder and Spinner
H. O. Burns Weaver
G. H. Wentz Cloth Room
H. M. Gomage Master Mechanic

Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

J. B. Boyd Mgr. and Supt.
A. B. McAllister Carder
A. C. Medlin Spinner
Jno. A. Drew Weaver
E. A. Murray Cloth Room
T. E. Davis Dyer
J. E. Jones Beaming
M. E. Rorsey Master Mechanic

Aragon Cotton Mills, Aragon, Ga.

F. F. Goodwin Superintendent
P. M. Sinclair Carder and Spinner
R. G. Mims Weaver
J. M. Spence Cloth Room
G. W. Burkhalter Outside
R. L. Hickaba Master Mechanic



Six new Cotton Mill Accounts every month is not bad is it? That has been our average for some time past. Don't you think we must have the goods? Our Mr. HARRY SCRIVENS would like to meet your practical man.

Philadelphia Belting Company
MANUFACTURERS LEATHER BELTING

Factory and Main Office
313-315 VINE STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

New York Office
2 RECTOR ST.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Ware Shoals, S. C.—The Ware Shoals Co. is building several additional houses for their operatives.

Gaffney, S. C.—Limestone Mills will increase capital stock from \$200,000 to \$250,000.

Columbus, Ga.—The Perkins Hosiery Mills propose to increase their capital stock at an early date.

Asheville, N. C.—The French Broad Mfg. Co. will add an equipment of 5,000 spindles to manufacture yarns for their 84 looms.

Manchester, Ga.—The Manchester Cotton Mills, which recently completed an addition to their plant, will further enlarge it by the addition of 150 looms.

Columbus, Ga.—In regard to the report that the Muscogee Manufacturing Co. would build a 25,000 spindle plant on land adjoining its present plant, Edward W. Swift, president of the company, stated that the property had been acquired, but that nothing will be done for at least a year.

Winder, Ga.—The Winder Cotton Mills is now being operated by a committee of the creditors, consisting of J. M. Williams, W. C. Herton and Lee S. Radford. A reorganization plan is expected to be perfected in August.

Emporia, Va.—The Clinton Cotton Mills, which are proposed for this place by H. A. Ayvad, manufacturer of the famous Ayvad water wings, will have 5,000 spindles and 100 looms, but 3,500 of the spindles and 24 looms will be moved from a plant now known as the Clinton Cotton Mills at Hoboken, N. J.

Henderson, N. C.—The Henderson Cotton Mills have sold part of their looms and expect to discard the remainder and operate entirely on yarns.

Columbus, Ga.—The Eagle and Phenix Mills, are offering through their selling agent, the J. A. Hoseley department of Frederick Victor & Achelis, of New York, a new 28-inch indigo chambray to be sold at known as the Bellwether chambray.

Anderson, S. C.—The machinery in the card and picker rooms of the Equinox Mill has been started and the mill will be turning out its first products by the first of July. The Equinox Mill, formerly the Cox Mill, has been completely overhauled, and new machinery for the manufacture of duck has been installed, as previously detailed. The plant has also been considerably enlarged. The acting superintendent, Mr. Morrison of Lowell, Mass., will take charge this week.

Winder, Ga.—The Winder Cotton Mills, which have been in bankruptcy for some time, are now run by the lessees, J. M. Williams, W. C. Herton and L. S. Radford. The old stockholders hope to reorganize the company by August first.

Lockhart, S. C.—William E. Winchester, who was recently selected as treasurer and general manager of Lockhart Mills to succeed William B. Anderson who resigned, arrived at Lockhart during the past week and has taken up his new work.

Mr. Winchester comes from New York City, where for quite a number of years he has been associated with Seth M. Milliken, who is president of Lockhart Mills, and a large stockholder in about 20 cotton mills at different points throughout the South.

Newberry, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mollohon Manufacturing company was held at the up town office of the company on Friday, June 19.

The report of the president and treasurer, Geo. W. Summer, was submitted and stated that the company had had a very satisfactory year and everything was in good shape.

The following board of directors was elected: W. H. Hunt, Z. F. Wright, Geo. Y. Hunter, C. E. Summer, Allen J. Graham, Geo. W. Summer, C. D. Weeks, James McIntosh, J. S. Wheeler.

The board elected Geo. W. Summer, president; Geo. Y. Hunter vice president; C. D. Weeks, secretary; Hunt, Hunt & Hunter, attorneys.

Mill Burned at Randleman.

Randleman, N. C.—The Quinn Mill, a weaving section of the Deep River Mills of this place, was partially destroyed by fire Tuesday night about 9 o'clock. Half the building was completely destroyed and the remainder damaged by fire and water. One hundred and three looms just recently installed were burned and many others damaged. The loss is from \$15,000 to \$18,000, covered by insurance.

While plans for rebuilding have not yet been made, it is presumed that the company will rebuild on a larger scale than before.

The origin of fire is unknown. The watchman had made his regular round only a few minutes before fire was detected.

Mills to Have Swimming Pool.

The management of the Unity Cotton Mills, Unity Spinning Mills and Elm City Cotton Mills, La-Grange, Ga., are building a large swimming pool for the free use of employees and their families. The pool, which is located just below Elm City, is being constructed in the best manner with concrete sides and

bottom and of depth ranging from two feet to seven feet. There will be a building on the east side, arranged with dressing rooms for the bathers. The pool will be 40 by 80 feet, enclosed on all sides and a concrete walk will be made the entire length on one side. Water will be supplied by gravity from the Elm City pond. The work is being done by Otis Cleaveland and will probably be completed within two weeks.

New Movies For the Mills.

F. M. Burnett, of the Y. M. C. A. of the various mills in Anderson, announced that the Y. M. C. A. will begin a new line of work in the mills in the near future. A moving picture machine has been purchased and the best industrial films that can be shown will be put on the canvas for the benefit of the mill people.

The machine has been ordered by the extension department of the association and there will be very frequent exhibitions given at all of the local mill villages. The extension work in the mills this year has been particularly good. There have been all sorts of campaigns in the mills, and the best of all the people in the mills have been persuaded to take a bigger interest in their homes. Under the direction of the Y. M. C. A. there has been a clean-up campaign in the mills and a great amount of good has been done. The object of this campaign was to make the sanitary conditions of the mill better and to keep down the flies. All possible breeding places of flies were cleaned up and the yards and houses in the mills were also cleaned. Garden work has been specialized upon this season and there are many fine gardens that have grown from seed furnished by the Y. M. C. A. and the interest in the work has been always kept up.

W. P. Barnes Stabbed.

Charles Jarrell, an employee of the Griffin (Ga.) Cotton Mills, is under arrest there, charged with having stabbed Walter P. Barnes, superintendent of the mills, Monday morning. Barnes is in a serious condition at his home. Physicians fear that he will not recover.

Jarrell is said to have refused Barnes' order to do some work in the mill, and is alleged in the altercation that followed, to have cut the superintendent seven times.

Bemis, Tenn., Y. M. C. A. Work

Taking Definite Shape.

Charles Lee, formerly secretary of the Woodside Cotton Mills, Y. M. C. A., Greenville, S. C., has accepted the secretaryship of the new association to be organized at Bemis, Tenn., for the employees of the Bemis Brother's Bag Company.

The plans for the building have just been completed by architects Shattuck and Hussey, of Chicago.

It will be one of the most beautiful and carefully planned of Y. M. C. A. buildings in cotton mill towns, and in keeping with the high standard of buildings already erected for all purposes by this company.

Y. M. C. A. work in the cotton mill towns is increasing in extent and efficiency constantly, and every mill town possessing this agency is to be congratulated upon the valuable moral and social asset it possesses.

Robinson & Son Company Get Big Contract.

The William C. Robinson & Son Company, refiners of lubricating oils and one of the oldest concerns in Baltimore, has again secured the lubricating oil contract for the force feed and turbine equipped battleships of the United States Navy. They previously had this contract, but last year it was placed with another manufacturer of lubricating oils. The contract with them was cancelled recently. It was then awarded to the William C. Robinson & Son Company, it is said, whose lubricants were used on the ships of the Atlantic fleet.

The contract includes all classes of ships—battleships, cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers and submarines. They previously secured this contract for the Atlantic fleet, but now the Navy Department has extended the contract to cover the Pacific coast.

The William C. Robinson & Son Company has a branch in San Francisco, therefore is able to take care of business on the Pacific coast as well as on the Atlantic coast. This concern's growth has been rapid in the last few years, after it developed its policy of reaching outside places for business, and shows what can be accomplished by Baltimore men. The contract held by the Robinson & Son Co. is considered one of the largest lubricating oil contracts that is given out in this country.

Oconee River Cotton Mills Destroyed by Fire.

The Oconee River Mills plant, Dublin, Ga., was burned about 2:30 o'clock on the morning of June 10th. The loss is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000, well covered with insurance.

All of the main division of the mill building and machinery were destroyed, but the engine and boiler and dynamo rooms, and pump house were saved. The heavy dividing wall between the spinning and weaving rooms and the picker room held the flames back from the eastern end of the building, until it burst in through the windows. Even then the damage was not as heavy in this room as in the main division, while the engine room and annex was damaged but little.

How the fire originated is not

known. The night watchman stated that he did not see it until the interior of the main division was thoroughly ablaze, and he did not know how it began. For some reason the automatic sprinkler system and fire hydrants of the mill were out of commission and no water could be had with which to fight the flames. Permission was obtained for the city fire department to go to the fire, but owing to the lack of water pressure, could do nothing.

Later, after daylight, the steam pumps at the mill were started, and the flames kept back from the portion of the building that was still intact. The fire burned slowly for several hours, however, and it was not until late in the day that the blaze was completely extinguished.

Just what the total loss is no one can say. The entire plant cost originally and with later improvements, \$241,000. Insurance to the amount of \$133,000 was carried with the Citizens Guaranty and Trust Co.'s agency, but a large portion of the property is still standing. In the main division, there were 200 looms of the newest pattern which were installed about two years ago at a cost of \$40,000.

This mill was completed in 1902 at a cost of \$201,000 by a company formed and financed in Dublin. Wm. Pritchett was president of the company, and the largest stockholder. After a good many years of successful operation the plant closed down during the panic of 1907, and later was sold to Messrs. John R. Cooper and brothers, who operated it for a time. Later it was taken over by a company of capitalists composed of C. H. Peacock, M. H. Edwards, W. N. Leitch, S. C. Smyly, and T. H. Edwards of Eastman, W. L. Mathers of Macon, James McNatt of Ailey, and R. L. Denmark of Savannah. This company obtained a charter for the Oconee River Mills on June 11, 1912, just two years ago. It was operated by them continuously until a few months past when the mill closed down. It was not running at the time of the fire. It is not probably that it will be rebuilt.

Improved Looms For Weaving Carpets.

It is reported in the local press that at Dedsbury, near Huddersfield, a new industry is being developed by a firm in the manufacture of pile carpets and coir mats.

Two members of the firm are the patentees of a new loom which, it is claimed, will accomplish a great deal more work in the making of this class of fabrics than anything previously in use. The invention consists of improvements in looms for weaving pile fabrics, such as coir yarn mats and pieces or carpets, the latter being partly or wholly woolen.

The main feature of the improved



A Humidifier Your Help Will Like

And you say what do I care whether they like it or not. Just a moment. Yes, you do. Because if they don't like it—or anything else—they are going to do one of two things—put it on the bum, or get another job.

And you and I lose.

I know a factory where there are Turbos and another humidifier. The help prefer a job in the Turbo rooms. Perhaps because all the other equipment 's new and runs well.

But the funny part of it is they keep applying to the Super for a chance to get a job in the rooms where the Turbos are.

How do I know? The said Super said so. Nuff ced.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BUILDERS OF MODERN

Bleaching, Dyeing, Drying, Finishing and Mercerizing Machinery

THE HIGHEST STANDARD BOTH
IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

ESTIMATES FURNISHED

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

A. H. WASHBURN, Southern Agent

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CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

loom is that power weaving is substituted for hand weaving of those fabrics which have the warped loops, either cut or partly cut, to form the pile. In carpet manufacturing a much finer pile is obtained than is possible under the old process. In three-shoot Wilton carpets an ordinary wiring loom will make a fabric as fine as about 13 wires per inch, but the Walker-Spink loom produces it to a fineness of 20 wires per inch, thus giving a much closer pile. Twenty wires to the than is usually required for upholstery materials and it is claimed that the new looms will make any class of furnished fabrics with the exception of Utrecht velvet.

Carpet squares are being woven on these looms, and it is the intention of the firm to construct a plant for the production of seamless squares of tapestry and Wilton carpets up to 16 quarters wide.

Experiments in the application of Jacquard's new machines have been successfully made, and carpets of elaborate and multicolored designs have been produced, some being entirely of wool, and others having a woolen face on a coir yarn back.

For coir yarn mats it is claimed that the improved looms have two distinct advantages. First, there is an immense saving in the cost of production as compared with hand looms, the weaving being performed at a remarkably high speed, one operator turning out a much greater quantity in one hour than a handloom weaver can produce in a day. The second advantage is that not only coir yarn mats but corridor coverings and other long pieces of the same material and of exceedingly fine texture can be manufactured profitably. The production of similarly fine fabrics by hand is practicable, but the process is so tedious that it could have no commercial value. The improved looms are fitted with pile-forming wires of various sizes, according to the height of pile required. For cut pile the wires have split ends, in which the cutters work. The wires for looped pile are not split. Some novel and attractive designs have been executed by alternating cut and looped piles in the same piece.—Consular Reports.

The Bradford Belting Company Outing.

The Bradford Belting Company, 241 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio, gave its annual outing and chicken dinner to its employees at Muller's Park, Price Hill, Cincinnati, Saturday, June 13th. Ball games and athletic contests were a feature of the day. Prizes were awarded the winners. Mr. J. L. Anspaugh, vice president and secretary, acted as master of ceremonies.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Last week in the cotton goods there was a steady small business being done in the specialties of various kinds with the jobbing and manufacturing trades, but business in staples was not up to volume of the previous week. There was a steady trade in summer piece goods of different kinds. Printed wash fabrics of a sheer character were among the best sellers. White goods of certain descriptions were also in good demand. In domestic departments the business on bleached cotton was good and there was a good demand for sheets, pillow cases, and fancy goods of general descriptions. Brown goods for immediate delivery are selling in a small way. Prints are being ordered but not in large volume in any quarter.

Various houses are beginning to show various lines of both wide and narrow dress gingham, both Eastern and Southern made goods. No prices have as yet been made, but it is generally expected that the prices named will be practically the same as those of last year. Southern manufacturers say that they will be satisfied if their business reaches the volume of last year.

In the duck markets, business has remained dull, and there were some sales at prices as low as any that have prevailed for a year. On the other hand some of the mills making light weight duck are very busy at present and will continue so for at least a month or two.

The gray goods markets were dull last week though there was a slight demand for sateens and specialties. The volume of curtailment is reported to be showing a gain in Eastern mill centers. There is likely to be considerable closing at the end of the month in places where curtailment is just beginning.

Organdies can still be sold readily when they can be had for quick or spot delivery. The result of this demand has been that fine lawns for spot delivery have been about cleaned up. Some of the manufacturers of gray goods that there are more voiles with fine yarns being sold on contract than organdies. There has been a good demand in the market for piques in narrow welts, with the result that some of the sellers who handle this class of goods have cleaned up what they had.

Neither buyers or sellers in the Fall River print cloth market showed much interest and another quiet week was recorded. Trading was light compared with some weeks during last month, but manufacturers have shown no disposition to allow concessions and prices were unchanged at the end of the week. The total sales were estimated at between 90,000 and 100,000 pieces. The manufacturers have been rather disappointed at the continued dullness of the market and become more active after the brisk trading that developed a few weeks ago. Sales last week covered the wide and medium width styles generally and

there was practically no demand for the narrow styles. Sateens, especially narrows and fancies, have been a little stronger. Business done on contracts calls for delivery through August and September.

Prices in New York were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch,		
64x64s	3 3-4	3 3-4
Print cloths, 28-inch,		
64x60s	3 1-2	3 1-2
Gray goods, 38-in., std	5 1-4	5 1-4
Gray goods, 39-in.		
68x72s	5 3/4	5 5-8
Brown sheet'gs, So. std	7 3-4	8
Brown sh't'gs, 4-yd.,		
56x60s	6	6 1-8
Brown Sh'gs, 8-yd.	7 1-8	7 1-4
Denims, 9 ounces	14	17
Ticking, 8 ounces	13 1-2	13 1-4
Standard prints	5 1-4	5 1-2
Standard staple ging.	6 1-4	6 3-4
Dress gingham	7 1-2	9 1-4
Kid-finished cambrics	4 1-2	4 3/4

Hester's Weekly Statement.

(Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks).

In Sight—	
For week	51
Same 7 days last year	5,140
For the month	38,161
Same date last year	97
For season	14,233
Port Receipts—	
For season	10,256
Same date last year	9,761
Overland to Mills and Canada—	
For season	1,127
Same date last year	1,057
Southern Mill Takings—	
For season	2,731
Same date last year	2,580
Interior Stocks in Excess of Sept. 1—	
This year	119
Last year	150
Year before	88
Foreign Exports—	
For week	40
Same 7 days last year	36
For season	8,626
Same date last year	8,247
Spinners' Takings, North and Canada	
For week	20
Same 7 days last year	14
For season	2,439
To same date last year	2,498

World's Visible Supply.

Total Visible—	
This week	4,261,978
Last week	4,421,375
Same date last year	3,663,086
Same date year before	3,594,804
Of This the Total American—	
This week	2,400,978
Last week	2,520,375
Last year	2,198,086
Year before	2,472,804

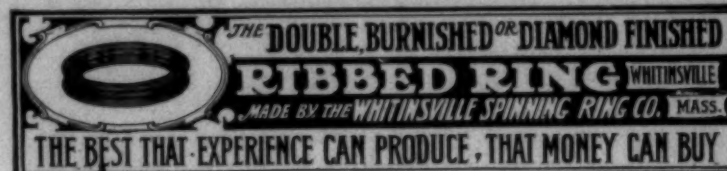
"Let's wait a minute and see the game," said the near-sighted man who was traveling in Holland.

"That's no game."

"What's that just ahead of us?"

"A windmill."

"My mistake! I thought it was a pitcher going through the motions preliminary to sending a hot one over the plate."—Washington Star.



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159 Aborn St. Providence, R. I.

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Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

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General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

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ATLANTIC, MASS.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Both divisions of the yarn market were quiet last week and prices were very irregular. Receipts of yarn from the South were large.

Manufacturers of carded yarn hosiery are reported to have a fairly good business. They bought some yarns during the week, most of their purchases being for quick deliveries, with the quantities ranging from one case to thirty. There were a few inquiries for yarn for future delivery and one sale for fall delivery was reported made on the basis of 20 cents for 10s Southern frame spun cones. Sales of 14s, 16s and 18s Southern carded cones were made on the basis of 20 1-2 cents for 10s.

Many of the weavers are said to be well supplied with yarns for the coming three months and the buying last week was light and restricted. Prices varied greatly. Sales of 24-2 skeins were made for 23 and 23 1-2 cents, 26-2 for 24 cents, 20-1 warps sold for 21 1-2 and 22 cents.

Sales of 24-2 skeins were made for 23 and 23 1-2 cents, 26-2 skeins sold for 24 cents, 20-1 warps sold for 21 1-2 and 22 cents; 14-1 warps, 20 1-2 and 21 cents; 12s shuttle cops, 20 cents; 10-2 skeins, 19 1-2 cents; 8-2 skeins, 18 1-2 cents; 14-2 skeins, 20 to 21 cents.

The combed yarn end of the market showed slight activity last week. There was some demand in spots but it was not large and the supply is accumulating. There are inquiries in the market for a few lots of 50,000 to 150,000 pounds of single combed peeler cones, 14s to 40s, from underwear and hosiery manufacturers. All kinds of prices were quoted, from 24 1-2 cents basis of 10s Southern frame spun combed peeler, to 28 1-2 cents for Eastern yarn.

Southern Single Skeins.

8s	17 1-2-18 1-2
10s	10 —19
12s	18 1-2-19 1-2
14s	19 —20
16s	19 1-2-20 1-2
20s	21 —22
26s	22 —
30s	25 —

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

4s to 8s	17 1-2-18 1-2
10s	18 —19
12s	18 1-2-19 1-2
14s	19 —20 1-2
16s	19 1-2-20 1-2
20s	21 1-2-22
24s	23 —
26s	23 1-2—
30s	24 1-2-25
40s	28 1-2-29
50s	35 1-2-36
60s	44 —

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

9-4 slack	19 1-2—
9-4 slack	20 1-2—
8-3-4 hard twist	17 1-2-18

Southern Single Warps:

8s	18 —18 1-2
10s	18 1-2-19 1-2
12s	19 —20
14s	19 —21
16s	19 1-2-21 1-2
20s	21 1-2—
24s	23 —23 1-2
26s	23 1-2-24
30s	24 1-2-25
40s	29 —

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	18 —19
10s	18 1-2-19 1-2
12s	19 —20
14s	21 —21 1-2
16s	21 —22
20s	21 1-2-22
24s	23 —23 1-2
26s	23 1-2-24
30s	24 1-2-25
40s	29 —
50s	35 —

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone:

8s	18 —19
10s	19 —20 1-2
12s	19 1-2-21
14s	20 —21 1-2
16s	20 —22
18s	20 1-2-22 1-2
20s	20 1-2-23
22s	21 —23 1-2
24s	22 1-2-24
26s	23 —24 1-2
30s	25 1-2-27

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

50s	37 —
22s	23 1-2-24
24s	24 —24 1-2
26s	24 1-2-25
30s	26 —
22s	25 —25 1-2
24s	25 1-2-26
26s	26 —26 1-2
30s	27 —27 1-2

Two-Ply Carder Peeler in Skeins:

22s	23 1-2—
24s	24 —
26s	24 1-2—
30s	25 —25 1-2
36s	25 —25 1-2
36s	28 —28 1-2
40s	30 —
50s	36 —
60s	41 —45

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28 —29
24s	30 —30 1-2
30s	31 1-2-33
40s	37 —41
50s	37 —41
50s	47 —52
60s	47 —52
70s	55 —61
80s	65 —68

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	
Am. Spin. Co., S. C.	150	153
Anderson Cot. M. S. C. pfd	90	
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	100	
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	35	
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	105
Brandon Mills, S. C.	70	
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61	
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	120	170
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85	
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	105	115
Clifton Mfg. Co. com.	97	
Clifton Mfg. Co. pfd	100	
Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	55	No
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	82 1/2	
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Chiquola Mills, pfd.	78	85
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	85	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	
Drayton Mills, S. C.	30	
Eagle & Phenix M. Ga.	72	
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	175	
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	20	
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.	125	
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	70	
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	58.5	
Gainesville C. M. Ga. com.	75	
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	80	
Glenn-Lowry M. Co., S. C.	101	
Glenn-L. M. Co., S. C., pfc	72 1/2	
Gluck	68	
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.		
Granby C. M. S. C., pfd		
Graniteville M. Co., S. C.	100	No
Greenwood Cot. M. S. C.	49	
Grendel Mills, S. C.	97	
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	
Hartsville C. M. S. C.	175	
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	116	
Inman Mills, S. C.	101	
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	
Jackson Mills, S. C.	90	101
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	
Lancaster C. M. S. C.	130	
Lancaster C. M., S. C., pfd	97	
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	
Limestone C. M., S. C.	125	
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	125	
Marlboro Mill	60	
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	90	
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	115	
Newberry Cot. Mills, S. C.	112	
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	150	
Norris Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	
Olympia Mills, S. C. 1 pfd		
Orangeburg M. Co., pfd	90	
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	81	

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista		
Alphine, pfd		100
Avon		
Brown, com	115	
Brown, pfd		100
Cabarrus	120	
Cannon	150	
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd	100	
Chadwick-Hoskins, com		
Chronicle	160	
Cliffside	190	195
Dakota	125	
Dixie	60	
Entwistle	100	115
Efrd.	134 1/2	
Erwin, com	155	
Erwin, pfd	120	105
Flint Mill	150	234
Gibson	109	110
Gray Mfg. Co	130	
Henrietta		117
Highland Park	190	
Highland Park, pfd.	102	
Imperial	130	
Kesler	140	
Loray Mfg. Co., pfd.	85	
Loray, com	10	
Lowell	200	
Majestic	150	
Paola	70	
Patterson	129	
Raleigh	85	
Vance	70	
Washington		
Wiscasset	140	
Ottaray Mills, S. C.		
Oconee, com	100	
Oconee, pfd	100&int.	
Pacolet Com.	103	
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100&int.	
Parker, Com.	6	
Parker, pfd.	30	
Parker Cot. M. Co., guar	85	90
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	115	
Pickens Cot. Mills, S. C.	95	100
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	145
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	92	
Richland C. M., pfd.		
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	140	160
Saxon Mills	116	
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	45	52
Spartan Mills	116	
Toxaway Mills, S. C.		
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	280	
Union-Buffalo M. 1st pfd	35	
Union-Buffalo, 2nd.	3	5
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Ware Shoals M. Co., S. C.	70	
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	61	
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd	35	
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	
Williamston Mills, S. C.	95	
Woodruff Cot. M., S. C.	95	100
Woodside Cot. M., S. C.		
Williamston Cot. M., pfd	95	

Personal Items

J. M. Waddleton is now erecting some new looms at Kannapolis, N. C.

S. T. Petty has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

R. V. Porter is now with the Carolina Insurance Co., at Orangeburg, S. C.

J. B. Parker, formerly with the Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning in the Eva Jane Mills at Sylacauga, Ala.

L. L. Hurley, formerly traveling representative for the Southern Textile Bulletin, has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Louisville (Ky.) Cotton Mills.

Bud White has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Magnolia Mills, Charlotte, N. C., to become second hand in spinning at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, of the same place.

A Correction.

In the financial statement of the Southern Textile Association printed last week was one item "Miss A. B. Carter, stenographer, \$21.85," which was a typographical error as it should have read, "A. B. Carter, stationery \$21.85."

Editor.

A Fish Story.

Messrs. C. S. Smart, J. F. Broom, R. B. Mullen, D. L. McLemore, John Walters, J. A. Goodman and B. W. Dry of the Locke Mills, spent Saturday afternoon at the Catawba River on a fishing trip. They came home with 100 pounds of fish, the largest being a twenty-pound carp, rather the largest but one. The largest one ducked two men, standing 'hem on their heels in five feet of water. This fish seemed to enjoy the special activities being pulled off in his honor and was right with them until he secured a finger ring from Mr. Broom as a souvenir. They estimated this fish as weighing anywhere from 25 to 50 pounds, just depends on who narrates the event. The only thing that sounds real "fishy" is that they finally pulled up stakes and left this big fish in possession of the water.—Concord Tribune.

Address Wanted.

We would like to have the address of J. S. Walker, formerly of 231 Sumter street, Columbia, S. C. Southern Textile Bulletin.

Sutherland Mfg. Co.,

Augusta, Ga.

E. L. Jackson.....Superintendent
S. F. Bennett.....Carder
J. C. Murphey.....Spinner
S. M. Collier.....Weaver
Asa Knight.....Cloth Room
Tate Youngblood...Master Mechanic

Delgado Mills,
Wilmington, N. C.

Beaumont Mfg. Co.,
Spartanburg, S. C.

W. A. Woods.....Superintendent	W. A. Black.....Superintendent
H. C. Mason.....Carder	L. C. Martin.....Carder
M. L. Cook.....Spinner	W. M. Suttles.....Spinner
Z. G. Jarrell.....Weaver	W. T. Garner.....Weaver
W. I. Holt.....Cloth Room	C. W. Gossett.....Cloth Room
Burnie Cochman.....Dyer	Oren Johnson.....Dyer
Sam Albright.....Master Mechanic	A. P. Stevens.....Master Mechanic

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JAS. WILSON, President and Treasurer

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START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

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"The Felton
Curved Sweep"

Saves the broom expense. A push broom with a curve that throws the dirt and lint to the center.



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MANUFACTURERS, OVERHAULERS and REPAIRERS OF COTTON MILL MACHINERY

DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK THAT WE MANUFACTURE FLYER PRESSERS RIGHT HERE IN CHARLOTTE? This means your orders are filled promptly. We can save you money in three different ways. First, on the price. Second on the express or parcel post charges. Third, by making prompt shipments, thus putting your spindles to running when they are stopped for pressers. Isn't this worth considering? Many of our largest orders come from the North. All we ask is a trial.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. WRITE FOR PRICES.

SCOTCH SIZE OR KLEISTER



THIS IS an old preparation, well known to the majority of Cotton Manufacturers, on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. A binder for both fine and coarse counts as it combines readily with any starches, lays the surface fibre and holds the size well on the yarn. Manufacturers of exports and denims find it valuable, as it reduces shedding and loom waste to a minimum. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON McRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Trials of a Loom Fixer.

(Continued from Page 5.)

and to cover all would be practically impossible, as every job brings new troubles. There is, however, one particularly aggravating job which confronts the fixer at times and which I cannot overlook. It is the especial pet of the man on jacquard work. Beside all of the little difficulties mentioned, he is apt to have a few bent hooks and needles to take out of a machine on a dark and dismal day. It is hard enough to get these troublesome needles and hooks out on a clear day, balancing on your toes on a pair of shaky 3x4 gangtrys, with the looms running on every side and causing you to shake as though you had the palsy. To put one of them into the middle of a 600 or a 1,200-hook machine requires a clear eye and a steady hand at any time, and cannot be done in a hurry, for in most cases, "the more haste, the less speed." Very often the fixer is compelled to sit in a crouching position for from five to fifteen minutes before he is lucky enough to get the needle to enter its proper place in the needle board at the front.

The loomfixer of the present day must be an active and husky man to hold his own, a fair mechanic and quick to see where the trouble lies. If he does seem out of sorts at times it is best to let him rave, for he is a good fellow at heart, as I can attest, because I know quite a few of them, and they are a pretty good sort. You may often hear them say they are going to quit, but the are a good bit like the professional baseball player, who never gives up until he is compelled to because of old age or infirmities. Even then he is like the old Grand Army veteran who likes to tell you about his battles and how he fought them.

Making Yarn.

(Continued from Page 9.)

speed of the squeeze rolls the yarn is stretched and in some instances it is stretched so much that it loses its elasticity and will not stand any strain when put on the loom.

Volumes could doubtless be written on the subject of making good yarn, the above are a few of the important points that come to mind at this time.

North State.

The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

This State Industrial College offers strong courses in Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock-raising, Dairying, Poultry, Veterinary Medicine; in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry and Dyeing; in Cotton Manufacturing, and in Agricultural teaching. Four year courses. Two and one year Courses in Agriculture and in Machine Shop Work. Faculty of 61 men; 738 students; 25 buildings; excellent equipment and laboratories for each department. On July 9th County Superintendents conduct entrance examinations at each county seat. For catalogue write.

E. B. OWEN, Registrar,
West Raleigh, N. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Mill For Sale.

The entire property of The Huntsville Cotton Mills situated in the city of Huntsville, Ala., consisting of mill plant of 7568 ring spindles together with village and vacant property adjoining. Suitable for spinning tens to twenties yarn in skeins and warps. Now in operation. For particulars address Chas. Fletcher, Treas., Huntsville, Ala.

Warper Tender Wanted.

Want Denn Warper tender at once. Pay \$1.75 per day. Full time, light job and furnish good helper. 16's to 20's yarns. Pay every Saturday. Address W. N. Wilson, overseer Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala.

Wonderful Bargain.

Three Fales & Jenks Twisters 224 spindles each 1 3-4 inch ring. 6-inch traverse, run only seven years, conditions good. Will be sold at 75 cents per spindle to make room for looms. Write quick to Banna Manufacturing Company, Goldville, S. C.

Position Wanted.

Young man now holding executive position with cotton mill corporation desires to change. Twelve years business experience, four years with present company. References furnished, correspondence confidential. Address No. 1056, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Bookkeeper Wanted.

Want bookkeeper and stenographer for small cotton mill at once. Address No. 1049, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Tinged or Stained Cotton Wanted

Wanted—Stained or tinged cotton in 10 to 300 bale lots. Good spinning stock, middling to good middling quality. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Post Office Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Drawing-in Hands Wanted.

Wanted—A few good draw-in hands for plain work. Will pay A-1 hand \$1.75 per day. Apply to Supt. Kershaw Cotton Mill, Kershaw, S. C.

WANTED—White cotton knitting

yarns suitable for bleaching:
30's single, cones, 25/50,000 lbs. weekly.
12's single, cones, 50,000 lbs. weekly.
14's single, cones, 70,000 lbs. weekly.
12's Combed Peeler, cones, 15,000 lbs. weekly.
Carpet warp yarn 9/3 ply skeins to test 9 and 10 lb. strain.

Large amounts. Regular shipments. For prompt and near by deliveries on commission basis. Yarns to be billed direct to consumers in good credit. Purchases to be discounted 10th of month following shipment. Please mail sample cones of knitting yarn, sample skeins of carpet yarns, stating amounts you can ship weekly and when shipments can commence. Close buyers, must have bottom prices.

Chas. W. Becker,
Commission Merchant,

P. O. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of carding. Have had long practical experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 692.

HIGH GRADE carder wishes to make a change 25 years experience in mill 10 years as overseer. A clear and successful record can be shown from my present and past employers. 39 years old; have a family. Can come on reasonable notice. Address No. 693.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. 24 years experience in mill. 5 years in present position. Can give fine references. Address No. 694.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed in successful mill but want larger mill. Have good experiences and can furnish best of references. Address No. 695.

WANT position as overseer of carding or second hand in good size room at not less than \$2.00 per day. Can furnish good references. Address No. 696.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Age 43. Married. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Can give last job as reference. Address No. 697.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for chemicals or sizing compounds. Long experience as overseer of weaving and slashing and can furnish satisfactory warps. Good references. Address No. 699.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 50,000 spindle mill on weaving or yarn. 25 years experience in carding and spinning on No. 2's to 50's both carded and peeler, white and colored work. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 700.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weaving mill or overseer of large card room. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 701.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 702.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change on account of location. Age 30. Married. 16 years experience in carding. References from present and past employers. Address No. 703.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large mill. Now employed as overseer of weaving on fancy goods and can give present employers as reference. Also experienced designer. Address No. 704.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, cloth room or designing. Am expert designer and experienced on fine dobby and jacquard goods, both white and colored. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 705.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed, but prefer to change. Have had good experience and references are A-1. Address No. 707.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Experienced on both heavy and fine goods. Expert Draper man. Have good references. Address No. 708.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 35. Have 24 years mill experience. Long experience as carder and spinner and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 709.

WANT position as master mechanic 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 dofers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 710.

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Patent Lawyers

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WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience especially on hosiery yarns. Am considered a good manager of help. Last employer is my reference. Address No. 711.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Have had good experience both as overseer and as machinery overhauler. Can come on short notice. Address No. 712.

WANT position as master mechanic at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 713.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have held present position colored, plain or fancy. Good ref- of work, fine or coarse, white or erences. Address No. 714.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experience in both yarn and weaving mills and can give satisfactory. Good references. Address No. 715.

WANT position as superintendent in North Carolina, east Tennessee or northern South Carolina. Now employed but do not like location. Fine references. Address No. 716.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing. Now employed and only reason for changing is that I want larger job. Experienced on sulphur, direct and developed colors and bleaching. Am a good sizer. Address No. 717.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 36. Married. Sober. Have been in card room 17 years. Several years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 718.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from present and former employers. Address No. 719.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on two to six harness work, both heavy and light on all makes of looms. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 720.

WANT position as overseer of carding in a mill of about 12,000 spindles. 30 years old. Married. Strictly sober. 14 years experience in mill. Can give good reference. Address No. 721.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 44. Good references from present employers. Have 4 hands for mill. Address No. 722.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing. 18 years on dyeing and bleaching warps and raw stock all colors. Also experienced on six-years experience in fine yarn mill. Good manager of self and can furnish good references. Address No. 723.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 45. Hay 25 years practical experience and now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Strictly sober. Can furnish good references. Address No. 724.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change to healthier location. Have had long experience. Would accept traveling position. Address No. 725.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a yarn mill. Age 25. Married. Well educated, but have also had long practical experience. Gilt edge references. Address No. 726.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Now employed and have made good on present job, but mill is to change hands. Good references. Address No. 727.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer Draper job, but am expert on box looms and dobbies. Have run large rooms and always given satisfaction. Address 728.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or second hand in large room. 5 years as overseer. Age 36. Married. References from former employers. Address No. 729.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill on either white or colored work. Now employed as superintendent, but prefer more modern mill. Would not be interested at less than \$1,200 per year. Address No. 730.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large mill. Age 48. Married. 30 years experience on wide variety of goods. Now employed and can furnish line of good references. Address No. 731.

WANT position as sample room man or designer. Have had good experience on fancy and fine goods, both silk and cotton. Can furnish good references. Address No. 732.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Have had good experience in both rooms as overseer and can give satisfaction. Fine references. Address No. 733.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed, but want larger room. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 734.

WANT position as roller coverer. 8 years experience. Am first-class roller coverer. Strictly sober. Steady worker. Can furnish good references. Address No. 735.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but would like to change. Experience on both coarse and fine work. Good references. Address No. 736.

WANT position as superintendent. Besides having long experience as superintendent on both white and colored goods am expert designer. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 737.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. 6 years as overseer of carding. 9 years superintendent. Experience on various classes of goods. Excellent references. Address No. 738.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in good mills and can furnish fine references. Address No. 739.

WANT position as master mechanic. Am a practical machinist and engineer of long experience. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 740.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but for good reasons wish to change. Have had long experience and can get results. Address No. 741.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish to change to more modern mill. Fine references. Address No. 742.

WANT position as superintendent of either spinning or weaving mills. Prefer white goods, but have experience on ginghams and other colored goods. Fine reference. Address No. 743.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of either spinning or weaving. Now employed but wish healthier location. Good references. Address No. 744.

WANT position as overseer of carding in medium to large size mill. Have many years experience on white and colored work, fine and coarse numbers. Married. On present job 7 years. Good references. Address No. 745.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed. Especially strong in carding department, but experienced in all. Address No. 746.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Married. Temperate. Of good character. Experienced on plain and check work. References if desired. Address No. 747.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Have good experience on both white and colored goods and am good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 748.

WANT position as carder in large mill, or carding and spinning in any size mill. Have long experience and have always made good. Now employed. Address No. 749.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience including 4 years as overhauler. Can give present employers as reference. Address No. 750.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning at not less than \$2.50 per day. Age 31. Sober. 15 years experience in carding and spinning. Can furnish good references. Address No. 751.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience, especially on market yarns and can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 752.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed. Have run present job 3 years, and can furnish best of reference. Age 29. Have two hands for mill. Health of wife only reason for changing. Address No. 753.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine yarns with special experience on hosiery yarns. Fine references from former employed. Address No. 754.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience on both white and colored goods and have had charge of large rooms. Can give last employer as reference. Address No. 755.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience both as carder and superintendent on both yarn and weaving mills. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 756.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have had experience in successful mills and can furnish fine references from former employers. Address No. 758.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of spinning or traveling salesman. Have had long experience as overseer of large spinning rooms and can give former employers as reference. Address No. 759.

WANT position as carder or machinist. Now employed but prefer to change. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 760.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Long experience and first-class references. Can get results. Address No. 761.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience both in the mill and erecting looms. Can furnish fine references. Address No. 762.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. Had -8 years ex-

pperience in locomotive and marine work and cotton mill repair shops. Good references. Can change on short notice. Address No. 763.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 33. Now employed, but have best of reasons for wanting to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 773.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room 14 years experience as overseer and can handle product of any mill in South. Nothing less than \$3.00 per day considered. Address No. 774.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Am well educated and have had considerable practical experience. Now employed and can furnish fine references. Address No. 766.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed as second hand on fancy fine goods. Can give good references from past and present employers. Address No. 776.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. 16 years experience in those positions and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 777.

A HUSTLER for production wants job as overseer of weaving. 15 years experience on shirlings, drills and duck, can give first-class reference as to my ability to run and manage a weave room. In order to take a needed rest I resigned my position several months ago, and have been in the canvassing business since. Address No. 778.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 42. Married. Strictly sober. Have long experience on both coarse and fine white and colored work. Address No. 779.

WANT position as overseer of carding in medium to large size mill. Many years experience on colored and white work, both fine and coarse. On present job 7 years. Good references. Address No. 745.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Age 41. Married; 20 years experience. 15 years overseer. Good references. Address No. 780.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods and can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 781.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving or salesman for sizing compound. Have had long experience in the mill and as salesman and can furnish good references. Address No. 782.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or cloth mill. Am experienced on hosiery yarns. Competent and reliable. Can invest some capital in good proposition. Address No. 783.

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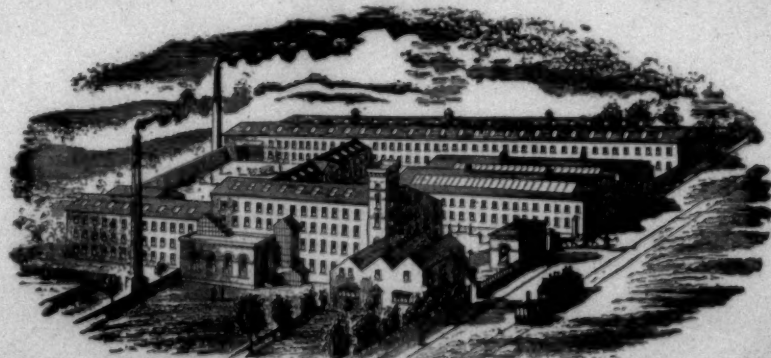
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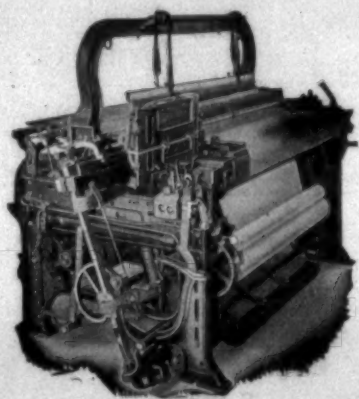
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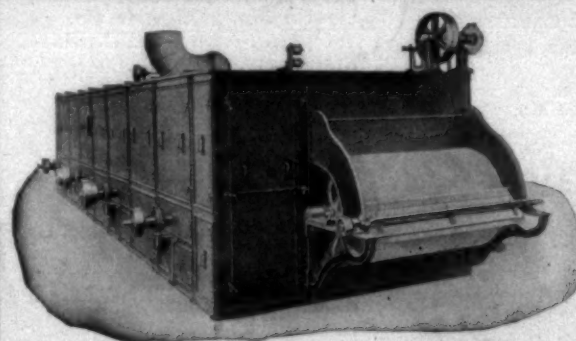
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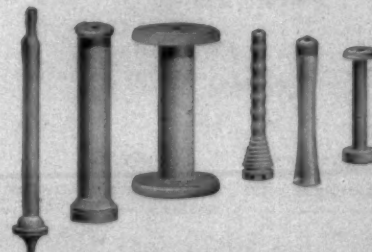
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